

Some Wonderful Values in The Children's Section To-Day



We try to make this department as interesting as possible, and in order that we may do this we are offering for your selection a special lot of Children's Dresses, all new spring styles, at pleasing prices.

Children's Dresses, made of Galatea cloth, in light colored stripes, Russian effect with belt, box plaits back and front, finished with emblem, ages 2 to 6 years, at..... **\$1.00**

Children's Dresses, made of Galatea cloth, in solid color blue piped with white, or white piped with blue, waist effect, with piping of solid colors and buttons, ages 2 to 6 years..... **\$1.25**

Children's Dresses, with bloomers, made of light colored chambray, Russian effect, trimmed with bands of self material, piped with white, bloomers of same material, sizes 2 to 6 years..... **\$1.50**

Misses' Dresses of plaid Galatea cloth, pleated waist and skirt trimmed with solid color bands, plaid in white, dark and light blue plaid; ages 6 to 14 years..... **\$1.50**

Misses' Dresses of light colored blue and white striped Galatea cloth, panel front, pleated skirt, trimmings of solid color and buttons, ages 6 to 14 years, at..... **\$2.00**

Miller & Rhoads

CHARGES AGAINST COUNTY MAGISTRATE

Many Witnesses Testify That James T. Lewis Acted For and Against the Commonwealth at Same Time.

Witness after witness appeared before Judge R. Carter Scott, of the Henrico County Circuit Court, yesterday, testifying against Magistrate James T. Lewis, who is charged with malfeasance by Deputy Sheriff P. B. Traylor and Constable Charles O. Burch. The witnesses for the most part sustained the charges made against Lewis in the case of the Commonwealth against Sidney Hutzler and of his alleged failure to make the proper returns for fines and costs imposed by him on prisoners tried in his court. The proceedings began yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, and court was not adjourned until after 6 o'clock in the evening, when the prosecution, after hearing a number of witnesses and introducing much documentary evidence, rested its case. It is expected that all witnesses for the defense can be heard by noon to-day, and that Judge Scott will render his decision by to-night.

Strictly speaking, it is not a Commonwealth's case, the charges having been brought by Messrs. Traylor and Burch, a right that any private citizen has.

After the completion of the investigation Judge Scott will hand in his decision and decide whether or not it is necessary to place the case before a special grand jury for investigation. Magistrate Lewis is being represented by attorneys H. M. Smith, Jr., and C. W. Sands, and the prosecution by William L. Royall and Commonwealth's Attorney Julian Gunn.

Many witnesses testified to the fact that Mr. Lewis was guilty of the charges in the Hutzler case and of certain irregularities in reporting his fines, and in addition to this Attorney Kirk Mathews preferred additional charges, accusing him of refusing to try the case of Royall versus Stumm, which was called in the county magistrates' court December 12. In the absence of Mr. and Mrs. Herr, who disappeared soon after the first hearing of the case against Hutzler charging him with a capital crime, the case after some argument as to its admissibility, allowed Mr. Royall to read the stenographic report of their testimony, which corroborated statements made on the stand by Constable Burch that Magistrate Lewis visited the Herr house in company with Attorney Harold Bloomberg and Ellis Hutzler, a brother of the accused. Burch and Traylor also testified that Mr. Lewis, on the night of his visit—October 12—stated to them that he was representing the Commonwealth, while in the jail office on October 15, the day that Hutzler was arrested, he admitted that he was Hutzler's counsel, intimating, according to the witnesses, that he had some knowledge of the fugitive's whereabouts during the ten days that the officers had been searching for him.

Call Many Witnesses.

After the small army of witnesses had been called and heard, Clerk Samuel P. Waddill was first called to the stand to identify the warrants issued against Hutzler. Policeman Tiller then told that the warrant had been delivered to him, and that he had searched in vain for Hutzler. Commonwealth's Attorney Julian Gunn stated that Mr. Lewis had called upon him in October, saying that he was associated with Mr. Bloomberg in the case. He asked if it would be proper for him to consult Magistrate Darriett to ascertain if the facts in the case corresponded with the charges made in the warrant. This, however, was with the distinct understanding with the Commonwealth's Attorney that no change be made in the warrant until he was again consulted.

Deputy Sheriff Traylor testified that on the night of October 11, Constable Burch and Policeman Bendall went out in the neighborhood of the Herr and Hutzler farms for the double purpose of trying to find Hutzler and to look for certain men who were thought to be deprecating on the farm owned by his brother Sidney. He said that while on the roadside, about one and one-half miles from Glen Allen, they stopped two buggies. In the first they found Mr. Bloomberg, Ellis Hutzler and a man whom they did not know. In the second buggy, he said, were Magistrate Darriett and Magistrate Lewis. The latter, he said, had his coat collar turned up and his hat pulled down and said nothing until he was recognized and asked what he was doing there.

"I am here in the interests of the

C. & O. MAY MOVE SHOPS TO FULTON

Purchases Tract of 300 Acres East of Present Yards.

WILL EXPEND \$2,000,000

Plans Stretch of Factory Sites to Fort Lee Station.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company has purchased a tract of about 300 acres east of Richmond, adjoining the present Fulton yards of the company. The land makes a triangular space between the present right of way of the railroad and the Charles City Road, extending all the way to Fort Lee, and including the present farm of John Easley. The terms of the purchase have not been made public, nor has there been any announcement as to the plan of the company for the development of the tract, which will be used for moving the Chesapeake and Ohio shops to Fulton and for further extension of the Fulton yards. It may be that a part of the tract will be offered to manufacturing plants which locate on the grounds.

It is believed that the road has had under consideration for some time a plan for making material enlargements of the Richmond shops, possibly necessitating their removal to some other part of the city where larger ground space could be secured. The directors of the road, at a meeting in New York on Thursday, authorized the expenditure this year of \$5,000,000, as outlined in this paper yesterday. The money is to be spent in double tracking and in enlargement of yard and shop facilities.

Spend \$2,000,000 Here.

From authoritative sources it was learned last night that the eventual plan contemplates the rebuilding of the shops on the tract just purchased, on larger and more modern lines, the statement being that of the \$5,000,000 authorized to be spent this year, at least \$2,000,000 will be expended in Richmond in shop and yard improvements.

The Chesapeake and Ohio long ago moved its present shops, and, located in the plant of the American Locomotive Company, by railway yards and the bluff known as Chelsea Hill, there has been no room for enlargement. Indeed, it has been possible for some time that the shops might be moved from Richmond altogether.

The Richmond Chamber of Commerce some time ago appointed a special committee to confer with President Stevens in regard to the purchase of the tract just purchased, and the announcement of the purchase of this great tract is taken as an indication of the success of its work. Detailed plans cannot be secured as yet, as President Stevens is still in New York, but the understanding is that the road is to build a large outlay at this point, and that permanent employment will be given to a large number of skilled operatives. Business Manager Dobney's presentation of the advantages of Richmond as a manufacturing center, which has had the matter under consideration.

He then described how, after being informed by Ball Commissioner Thos. W. Gardner that Hutzler would apply for bail that afternoon at 4 o'clock, he and Burch watched for him and arrested him before he could deliver bail. He testified that Lewis said after the bail bond had been issued, "I could not make known his whereabouts earlier, I being his counsel." He testified also how Lewis took part in the trial before the magistrate when Hutzler was sent on to the grand jury.

Attorney Smith, in his cross-examination, asked him if he did not intend to run for sheriff next time and make Burch his deputy. Mr. Traylor denied this, and said further that he had made no bargain with Burch by which the constable should run for the office and he take the office of deputy.

Constable Burch, who was next called to the stand, gave almost the same testimony. The only point in which they differed was in regard to a visit to the house of a man named Guiker, a neighbor of the Herrs. Traylor said that he did not visit the house on the night they met the buggies in the road, but later said that they did go there on that night and also the night of October 15, as stated by Burch. The court made no objection to the charge, it was evidently on account of a misunderstanding of the question. Burch was also asked about running for sheriff. He stated that it was mostly talk of his friends, but that he had no idea of doing so; that he had had but little talk with Traylor about it, and certainly that nothing in the way of a bargain had been made between them.

Policeman R. W. Bendall, Magistrate T. J. Puryear and Deputy Sheriff W. W. Snyder were placed on the stand and corroborated the testimony of Traylor and Burch as to the conversation in the jail office. Mr. Snyder stated that they had been informed beforehand that Hutzler was to be bailed, a short time before he came to the courthouse, where he was placed under arrest.

On the charge preferred by him, Attorney Kirk Mathews testified that he was employed in the case of Levi against Stumm, which came up in the Magistrates' Court December 12, but all parties concerned were present at the appointed time in the morning, but that Mr. Lewis did not appear. He said that he called him up at the Law and Equity Court, where he was arranging for the trial of a case, Mac Winston, who answered the telephone, said that the magistrate was busy and could not come. Mr. Mathews said that he called up three times and was not able to get Mr. Lewis to the telephone, so, although the principals and witnesses have come a long distance, it was impossible to try the case that day. Mac Winston admitted having received the three telephone calls, but said that he did not tell Mr. Lewis who wanted him or for what purpose.

Mr. Royall read the stenographic record of Mr. Herr in the magistrate's court, in which he said that the magistrate was busy and could not come. Mr. Mathews said that he called up three times and was not able to get Mr. Lewis to the telephone, so, although the principals and witnesses have come a long distance, it was impossible to try the case that day. Mac Winston admitted having received the three telephone calls, but said that he did not tell Mr. Lewis who wanted him or for what purpose.

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BOARD AGREES TO CONFERENCE

Technical Objections Raised by Opposition Are Overruled.

ONLY CONSIDER AMENDMENT

Councilman Morgan R. Mills Slated for Chairman of Conference Committee.

Under the ruling of President Robert Whititt, the Board of Aldermen last night authorized the appointment of a conference committee to take up with a similar committee from the Common Council the differences between the two branches as to the ordinance proposed by the Board of Aldermen on the ordinance for the consolidation of Richmond and Manchester.

Mr. Adams, who in the former meeting of the Board of Aldermen was the author of the ordinance designed by the friends of consolidation to save the ordinance from defeat, moved last night that the request of the Council be granted and that a committee of four members be named by the chair. The opponents of consolidation were promptly on their feet. Mr. Nelson moved to know whether it was necessary to have such a conference. President Whititt ruled that such a request could not be refused.

He read from a letter which says that when an ordinance has been passed in one branch, and is amended by the other, and the amendment is not in substance a change of the ordinance, it may be asked for by either branch and shall be granted by the other.

Thought Ordinance Was Dead.

Mr. Richardson wanted to know what authority such a conference committee would have to consider the ordinance. "As I understand the matter," he said, "the ordinance proposed by the Board of Aldermen and the Council refused to concur. I hold that that kills the whole ordinance, and that a new ordinance must be got up and a new ordinance. If my point is correct, then there is no ordinance now pending before either branch. I should like to have a ruling of the chair on that point."

Mr. Adams moved to have the power to appoint a conference committee, responded the president, "and that committee can report a substitute ordinance which comes up on its merits. I believe, however, that the conference can only consider the points of difference between the two bodies, and their recommendation to either branch. It should be made first to the Common Council, in which the request for a conference was made, and then to the Board of Aldermen, if the conference committee should be acted on by each branch as a new ordinance."

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ADDS FIFTEEN MEN TO POLICE FORCE

Ordinance, Charter and Reform Committee Cuts Down Commission's Estimate.

NEW SEWER HAS BUCKLED

Tax Ordinance Revives Echoes of Cunningham Investigation.

As a substitute for the request of the Board of Police Commissioners for an increase in the police force of twenty-five men, the Council Committee on Ordinance, Charter and Reform last night recommended to the Council an increase in the permanent force of fifteen men, making the force in Richmond 140 men of all grades. Police Commissioners Thomas, Landerkin and Duke, with Clerk Pollock, came before the committee to urge the importance of increasing the force. They presented figures to show that in Philadelphia there is one policeman to every 150 people, in New York, one to every 200 people, in Atlanta, one to every 500, and in Richmond at present one to every 950. Atlanta has twenty-six square miles of area to Richmond's nine square miles. Conditions were shown to have materially changed since the last increase of fifteen men, congestion of traffic on crowded streets now necessitating the constant attention of a number of men. The committee took the matter up later in executive session and recommended the ordinance after reducing the number from twenty-five to fifteen.

Who Is to Blame?

Alderman Elliott called the attention of the committee to the condition of the new deep sewer in Broad Street, at which apparently the city is being put to some expense to remedy the contractor's negligence. The sewer was constructed on the south side of Broad, from Adams to Ninth, last fall, at an extreme depth, in order to drain the basements and sub-cellar of Broad Street stores. It not being intended for surface drainage or street basins. The cost exceeded \$20,000.

The excavation and filling was done by I. J. Smith & Co., under contract with the city, and the pipe was laid by the city forces. The work was under the supervision of Assistant City Engineer Jackson Bolton. From the statements made to the committee it seems that the sewer was built by a series of trenches, twelve or fifteen feet apart, and at several points from one to another at a depth of from twenty to thirty feet in the ground.

The earth was apparently not replaced in these tunnels after the pipe was laid, with the result that the sewer has buckled at several points between First and Third Streets. The city hands are now at work opening the trenches and repairing the damage. On motion of the Mr. Elliott a resolution was forwarded to the Council asking that the Street Committee be instructed to investigate conditions and file a report fixing the responsibility.

The committee recommended a revision of the chapter in the City Code relating to the Gas Works, cutting out absolute provisions. The most material change is that hereafter the Gas Department will continue the connection to the meter at the city's expense, instead of to the property line, as heretofore.

Echo of Cunningham.

An ordinance concerning the collection of taxes was recommended, requiring the Collector of Taxes to file with the Police Justice as soon as practicable after May 1 each year a list of those delinquent in their city licenses. The Cunningham investigation last fall showed that heretofore the list has been delayed, usually until August, giving opportunity to many to escape payment, and all lowering the penalty to increase to prohibitive amount. The penalty of \$1 a day for doing business without a license is changed to \$10 a week, every week's failure to be a separate offense.

The ordinance creating the position of Superintendent of the City Hall was tabled. That increasing the salary of the Assistant City Attorney to \$2,400 was referred to a subcommittee consisting of Messrs. Wise, Fuller and Zimmermann. Several minor salary increases were recommended, including that Clerk J. Taylor Stratton of the Street Committee, to \$1,500 a year.

House Is Saved.

Hot coals from a grate set fire to the house at 704 North Fifth Street, occupied by the family of John Waddill, colored, early yesterday afternoon. It was soon extinguished by firemen from No. 9 engine house, which is but a few blocks away.

Mr. Adams moved to have the power to appoint a conference committee, responded the president, "and that committee can report a substitute ordinance which comes up on its merits. I believe, however, that the conference can only consider the points of difference between the two bodies, and their recommendation to either branch. It should be made first to the Common Council, in which the request for a conference was made, and then to the Board of Aldermen, if the conference committee should be acted on by each branch as a new ordinance."

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